

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**ANALYSIS OF Y-CHROMOSOMAL  
SHORT TANDEM REPEAT (Y-STR)  
POLYMORPHISMS AMONG  
ORANG ASLI POPULATION  
IN TAMAN NEGARA AND  
JERANTUT OF PAHANG**

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Thesis submitted in the fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree of  
**Master of Science**

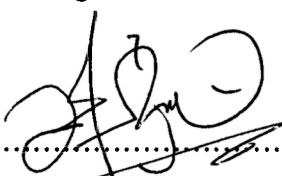
**Faculty of Applied Sciences**

**March 2014**

## AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any other degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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## ABSTRACT

Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia have different types of culture and belief, which impacted from history of migration centuries ago. They are three major sub-ethnic groups namely Negrito, Senoi and Proto-Malay. The main goal of this research is to study the genetic variation among Orang Asli population in Taman Negara and Jerantut area by investigating their polymorphisms on Y-chromosome. Male genomic DNA samples of 228 Orang Asli descendants (Batek, Semaq Beri and Jah Hut tribes) from Taman Negara and Jerantut rural area of Pahang were extracted from the buccal swab samples. Four different Y-STR loci namely DYS 19, DYS 390, DYS 391 and DYS 392 were tested. All samples were amplified through Polymerase Chain Reaction and the products were separated by 1.5% agarose gel electrophoresis. The individual allele frequencies and four Y-STR haplotype frequencies for each locus were determined. Apart from that, gene diversity (GD), locus diversity ( $D_L$ ), haplotype diversity (HD) and discrimination capacity (DC) were calculated among the three tribes. Allele frequency among the three tribes appeared to be imbalanced. The significant differences of gene diversity (GD) were observed in DYS 390 locus (0.7593) across the tribes, whilst Batek (0.7076) across the loci. After matching criteria of length and homogeneity, all of the loci tested proved to be polymorphic and the diversity of individual loci ( $D_L$ ) ranges from 0.6597 to 0.7877. Results revealed a number of 111 different haplotypes, of which 68 were unique and appeared only once. The overall haplotypes diversity (HD) for four Y-STR loci in this study was 0.9946 with discrimination capacity (DC) of 0.4868. F-statistics analysis indicated that 57.3% of the haplotypic variation was found within tribes and 42.7% was distributed between tribes. However, errors of scoring and factors like small sample size and limited Y-STR markers tested should be considered. This research can contribute valuable information in future, where the variation of Y-chromosome in this study with combination of other tribe's data can be used to construct phylogenetic tree of Orang Asli in Malaysia.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In The Name Of Allah, The Most Gracious And The Most Merciful

Assalamualaikum w.b.t and Greetings

It is a pleasure to thank those who made this research possible until I achieved and completed this thesis. First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and thanks to my supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hj. Farida Zuraina Hj. Md. Yusof, whose encouragement, guidance and support from the initial to the final has enabled me to develop an understanding of this research. I am also heartily thankful to my co-supervisor, Mdm. Wan Nurhayati Wan Hanafi for providing me the knowledge, skills and valuable comments to make this project a success.

I would like to acknowledge the staff of Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli Malaysia (JKOAM) for granting permission to carry out the research. Not to forget, Jabatan Kesihatan Malaysia in Jerantut, especially to Mr. Bahari Kalang and his unit for their assistance in buccal samples collection and also to the Orang Asli communities whose members have generously shared their time. Moreover, I would also like to thank Mr. Ahmad Kambali, the Senior Laboratory Assistant of Postgraduate Laboratory in Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) and to Mdm. Rita Rohaiza Sohari of International Education Center (INTEC) for allowing me to work in the laboratory and used the equipments during the tenure in completing this study.

This research was funded by Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS), 600-RMI/ST/FRGS 5/3/Fst (24/2009) from Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), Research Management Institute (RMI) of UiTM and also Young Lecturer Scheme scholarship. I should also thank my lecturers and technical staff of the Faculty of Applied Sciences, UiTM who are directly or indirectly involved in completing this project.

I am indebted to many of my friends and colleagues for their help and support along this study. They were with me during all the finest and tough time, getting through all the difficulties no matter how it takes and how it works. I would like to show my depth gratitude to my mother as she is always available in a number of ways and has inspired and motivated me a lot throughout this project. Lastly, I offer my regards and blessing to all of those who supported me in any respect during the completion of the project.

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